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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

GEOFFREY IRELAND, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

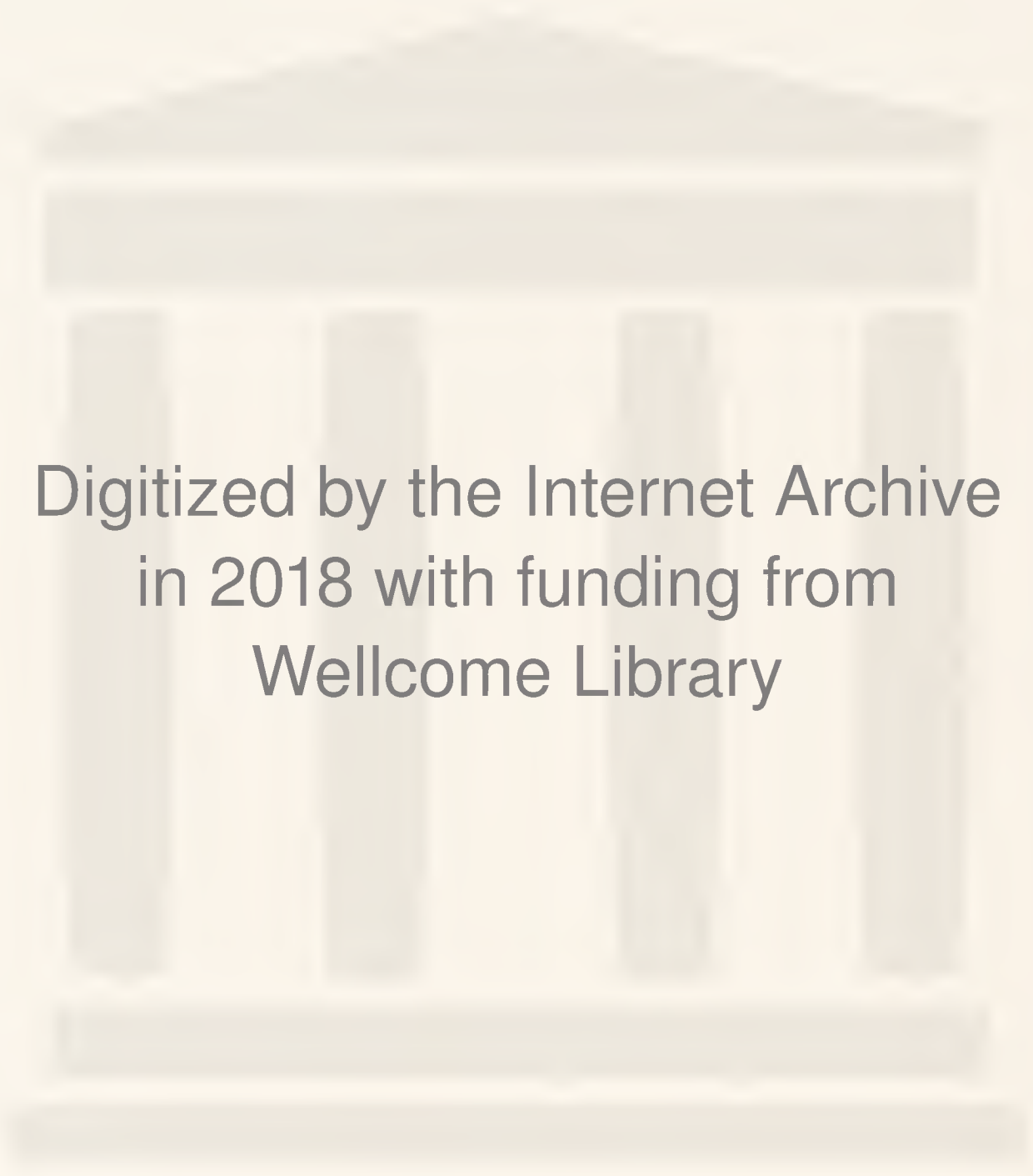
INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E. C. LEWIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1963



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FOR THE

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B O R O U G H O F M O R L E Y

**MEMBERS OF THE MORLEY BOROUGH HEALTH
COMMITTEE**

1963 to 1964

The Mayor

Councillor Mrs. M. J. Bastow

Chairman

Councillor A. Attack

Deputy Chairman

Councillor C. Singlewood

Aldermen

A. T. Dance

Mrs. A. Clayton

Councillors

Mrs. L. Woollin, J.P.

M. G. Spruce

H. Hargreaves

J. Fawcett, J.P.

J. Sanderson

B. B. Barker

R. B. Senior

R. Elliott

H. Leathley

Miss C. E. Hepworth, J.P.

T. E. Woollin

Local Health Authority

West Riding County Council

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

BOROUGH OF MORLEY.

Medical Officer of Health.

Allan Withnell, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H. (Resigned 30.11.63).

William M. Douglas, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Acting
M.O.H. 1.12.63—8.3.64).

Geoffrey Ireland, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Appointed
9.3.64).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

E. C. Lewis, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

R. H. Wood, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.I.P.H.H. (Resigned 31.12.63)

C. H. Wright, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 17.2.64).

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

R. S. Wright, M.A.P.H.I.

G. Wright, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

K. R. Flint, M.A.P.H.I.

Student Public Health Inspector.

J. K. Greenwood

Cleansing Officer.

G. Gregory.

Public Health Inspector's Clerks.

R. Crabtree.

Mrs. M. Lewis.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

Preventive Medical Services: Health Division 13.

Divisional Medical Officer.

As above (M.O.H.).

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers.

Irene Hargreaves, M.B., Ch.B.

Mary K. Shaw, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Resigned 31.12.63).

Medical Officer to East Ardsley and Drighlington Child Welfare Centres (Part-time).

Ruth M. Chippindale, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

School Dental Officers.

P. Smith, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

Miss F. Bartholomew, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

Divisional Nursing Officer.

Miss A. Seelig, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate,
Q.N., Admin. Cert. (Public Health Nursing) R.C.N.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss B. M. Chapman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. B. M. Goddard, S.R.N., S.C.M., Orthopaedic
Certificate, H.V. Certificate.

Miss D. M. Habergham, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1).
H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. E. K. Garbutt, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V.
Certificate.

Miss B. S. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. E. Garbutt, S.R.N., S.C.M., Fever Trained.

Mrs. S. E. McHard, S.R.N., Diploma in Social Science

Mrs. D. J. Jackson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer.

A. Emmerson.

Mental Welfare Officers.

Mr. H. H. Robinson, R.M.P.A., R.M.N., M.S.M.W.O

Mrs. E. I. Jones, M.S.M.W.O.

Junior Training Centre—Ossett.

Mrs. I. Thorpe, N.A.M.H. Diploma (Supervisor)
 (Resigned 29.6.63).
 Mrs. A. Ellis, N.A.M.H. Diploma—Supervisor
 (Appointed 1.7.63).
 Mrs. A. Driver (Appointed 17.6.63).
 Mrs. M. E. Norman (Appointed 2.9.63).

Senior Training Centre—West Ardsley.

Miss I. Beaumont, N.A.M.H. Diploma—Supervisor.
 Miss G. Burlison, N.A.M.H. Diploma.
 Mrs. B. Huntrods, N.A.M.H. Diploma.
 Miss G. Thornton.
 Mr. J. Woodhead (Appointed 1.4.63. Resigned 1.9.63).
 Mr. B. K. Brook (Appointed 21.10.63).
 Mrs. K. M. Poyner, S.E.N. (Appointed 1.7.63).
 Mr. E. A. Swales (Appointed 16.12.63).

Home Nurses.

Mrs. J. Birkby, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. M. Corness, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. S. Dixon, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. E. Newell, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. C. Noble, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Miss J. Stokes, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. F. White, S.R.N., Q.N.

Midwives.

Miss M. Burdon, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. Chapman, S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. Ellison, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. J. A. Stakes, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Speech Therapist.

Miss G. M. Carr, L.C.S.T.

Dental Attendants.

Mrs. L. Parker.
 Miss K. Hill.

Chiropodists.

Miss D. E. Smith, M.Ch.S. (Part-time)
 Mr. R. J. Pullan, M.Ch.S. (Part-time).
 Mrs. L. R. Brook, M.Ch.S. (Part-time).

Child Guidance Service.

Dr. E. Atkinson, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.,
D.P.M.

Dr. G. Pickles, M.A., Psychologist.

G. E. Skinner, P.S.W.

Joint Clerical Staff

Engaged in all constituent districts of the Division viz.,
Ossett, Horbury, Morley and Wakefield R.D.

A. Wright, D.M.A., D.P.A. (Chief Clerk).

J. A. H. Lane, D.P.A.

D. Gamble.

D. Leach.

C. C. Roberts.

P. M. Sheard.

Miss M. Halloran (Resigned 19.5.63).

Miss C. Brennan.

Mrs. G. Burton (Part-time).

Mrs. L. Crofton (Part-time).

Miss K. Edmondson.

Mrs. M. E. Kilburn.

Mrs. J. Mell.

Miss R. M. Morris (Appointed 22.7.63).

Miss M. G. Shackleton.

Mrs. M. Thornburn.

Mrs. M. Wingett (Part-time).

LEEDS REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.**Consultant Staff.****Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.**

H. Morus Jones, M.C., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Chest Physicians.

J. K. Scott, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

G. F. Edwards, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Surgeon.

L. Wittels, M.D. (Vienna), D.O. (Oxon.).

Paediatricians.

G. M. Lewis, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., M.R.C.P.E.

C. S. Livingstone, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Miss M A. Pearson, F.R.C.S.

Divisional Health Office,

Windsor House,

Queen Street.

Morley.

November, 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the Morley Health
Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report for 1963.

Dr. A. Withnell left your service on the 30th November, 1963, to become the Deputy County Medical Officer for Staffordshire, and Dr. W. Douglas became the Acting Medical Officer of Health until I took up my appointment on the 9th March, 1964.

Dr. Withnell was responsible for many changes during his three years in office, the most notable being perhaps the development of the selective medical examination in the schools. He also established the adult Training Centre at West Ardsley and he saw the beginning of the new hostel for the subnormal. Dr. Withnell took with him the good wishes of many people and he left behind, much to my benefit, an excellent department.

Dr. M. K. Shaw left on the 31st December, 1963, and we are very fortunate in having Dr. B. Banerjee as her successor.

The last occasion Morley had a maternal death was ten years ago and it will be seen from the vital statistics that two

such deaths occurred during the year. Both were caused by pulmonary Embolism, a condition whereby a clot of blood forms in the veins of the legs and passes to the lungs. It is not a common cause of death but it is still a hazard of pregnancy and is unavoidable in the present state of our knowledge.

Much has been spoken of on the Perinatal Mortality Rate in the last year or so, particularly as regards the careful selection for hospital confinement of mothers whose babies are considered to be "at risk." The perinatal mortality rate is based on the number of stillbirths plus the infant deaths occurring in the first week of life and must bear some relation therefore to the care an expectant mother receives, not only at the confinement but also during the antenatal and immediate post-natal period. In 1963 there were 21 such perinatal deaths as compared with 23 in 1962 and of these, 15 were born in maternity hospitals, 4 in maternity homes and only 2 were domiciliary confinements. The domiciliary midwives had knowledge of a total of four of the 21 perinatal deaths. The first mother was booked and delivered at home. The second was booked for home confinement but went into premature labour two months before time and was delivered in hospital. The third was booked for hospital but had a precipitate labour at home, and the fourth case was booked for home and delivered in hospital following an antepartum haemorrhage.

As regards the infant over the age of four weeks, broncho-pneumonia and gastro-enteritis still remain as relatively important causes of death.

There were 17 deaths from carcinoma of the lung, a slight fall from last year but deaths from bronchitis were the highest since 1959. Both these conditions predominate in men as opposed to women and both are related statistically to the smoking of cigarettes. Deaths from carcinoma of the stomach

showed rather a larger increase from 13 last year to 23 this year though in this case there was no sex difference.

I am pleased to be able to report that there were again no notifications of either poliomyelitis or diphtheria and that the tuberculosis register showed a further reduction in the number of cases at the end of the year. Tuberculin jelly skin tests were commenced on all five and six year old children with parental consent and of the seven children found to be positive, none required to be followed up at the Chest Clinic as they had been given B.C.G. vaccine as infants.

Following the deputation to London in July, 1962, regarding brucellosis in milk a Ministry of Health circular was promised in order to assist Medical Officers of Health in dealing with this problem. We waited in vain for this circular in 1963 and it would appear that we will have waited in vain throughout 1964.

A Home Safety Committee, a sub-committee of the Health Committee, was formed during the year and its first venture was a handwriting competition for pensioners based on hints on how to make the home more safe. Plans were also made for the successful Home Safety week held in 1964.

The importance of prophylactic vaccinations was stressed by my predecessor in his last report but I would like to re-emphasise the value of the vaccines which are now available and which will protect against Smallpox, Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, and for the older child, Tuberculosis (B.C.G.). Once primary protection is obtained in infancy it is extremely important that this protection is boosted periodically, particularly at school entry, as this is the time when the child mixes with many other children, some of whom have never been protected and amongst whom these diseases

can spread. At the present time only about 30% of school children are receiving booster protection against diphtheria, though this is a slight improvement on 1962 when it was about 25%. Just under 50% of eligible children are receiving booster protection against poliomyelitis, and the acceptance rate for B.C.G. is 55%, again a slight improvement over last year.

During 1963 discussions took place on the matter of the addition of fluoride to the water supplies in order to raise the existing natural level to one part per million. I, like my predecessor, regard this as the most important single step we can take to improve the dental health of our children, and I can now report that all four constituent authorities of Division 13 have agreed to this proposal. The matter now rests with the various Water Boards who, I understand, are awaiting the outcome of the Watford litigation. The case brought by an opponent of fluoridation in Ireland was heard before the Eire Supreme Court and was dismissed in July, 1964, with costs. The Chief Justice said that the question of dental care had become a national problem in Eire. It could result not only in damage to the teeth themselves, but through them might be injurious to general health. The State was organised for the common welfare of all its citizens and had a duty of protecting the citizens from dangers to health in a manner not incompatible or inconsistent with the rights of those citizens as human persons. The Court did not accept that the fluoridation of water was, or could be described as the mass medication or mass administration of "drugs" through water. It was a misuse of words to refer to the process in such terms.

A day and night Nursing Service for patients during the terminal stages of illness was started during the year in co-operation with the Marie Curie Foundation. It was agreed

that the Foundation would be financially responsible for patients suffering from cancer and that the County Council would accept responsibility for other forms of illness.

As regards the School Health Service, the routine vision test formerly performed at 11 and 15 years was extended to include the intermediate group of 13 year old children. Plans were also made to begin the routine audiometric testing of the 6/7 year old age group in the infant schools early in 1964.

Thanks must be given to you, Mr. Chairman and the Members of the Health Committee for your support and understanding and I would like also to thank the staff for their assistance and full co-operation during the year.

GEOFFREY IRELAND,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I. VITAL STATISTICS

Statistics.

Area	9,494 acres
Population—Census 1961	40,322
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population mid-1963	42,200
Number of dwelling houses	15,459
Rateable Value (31.3.63)	£399,579
Product of a penny rate (1962-63)	£1,552

Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births:				Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 17.9
Legitimate	727	368	359	
Illegitimate	30	12	18	
Still-Births:				Rate per 1,000 (live and still-births) 19.4
Legitimate	15	9	6	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Total Births:				
Legitimate	742	377	365	
Illegitimate	30	12	18	
Deaths	521	265	256	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 12.3

Maternal Mortality.

There were two maternal deaths. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 2.59 per 1,000 live and still births.

Infant Mortality.

16 infants under the age of twelve months died during 1963, giving an infant mortality rate of 21.1 per 1,000 live births.

The following table gives the cause of death of these infants:—

Cause of Death	No. of infants dying in				
	1st week	2nd wk.	3rd wk.	4th wk.	5-52 weeks
Broncho-Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	4
Prematurity	5	1	—	—	—
Acute Gastro enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Abnormalities	1	—	1	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—	1

Infant Mortality Rate.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	21.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	20.6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	33.3

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate.

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	11.9
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate.

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births ...	7.9
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Perinatal Mortality Rate.

(Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births).	27.2
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CAUSES OF DEATH—MORLEY M.B.

Cause of Death	1961			1962			1963		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory tract	1	—	1	2	1	3	—	1	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
3. Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	5	7	12	6	7	13	12	11	23
11. Malignant Neoplasm—lung and bronchus	14	2	16	17	5	22	13	4	17
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast ..	—	14	14	—	9	9	—	7	7
13. Malignant Neoplasm: Uterus ..	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	7	7
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	25	16	41	18	16	34	24	19	43
15. Leukaemia and Aleukaemia ..	—	2	2	—	3	3	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	—	2	2	3	1	4	—	3	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	24	42	66	32	47	79	31	34	65
18. Coronary disease: Angina ..	68	35	103	62	43	105	62	47	109
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	6	10	2	9	11	8	9	17
20. Other Heart Disease	22	39	61	25	35	60	24	31	55
21. Other Circulatory Disease...	8	13	21	3	13	16	8	11	19

Cause of Death	1961			1962			1963		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
22. Influenza	4	2	6	1	1	2	2	1	3
23. Pneumonia	10	9	19	6	15	21	12	16	28
24. Bronchitis	22	7	29	14	12	26	23	8	31
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	3	2	5	2	3	5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2	5	5	1	6	1	3	4
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	1	1	3	4	2	1	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	2	4	2	—	2	3	3	6
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
31. Congenital malformations	3	3	6	2	5	7	3	3	6
32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases	17	15	32	13	14	27	15	20	35
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5	7	2	9	6	5	11
34. All other accidents	7	3	10	6	6	12	5	4	9
35. Suicide	—	2	2	1	—	1	5	1	6
36. Homicide & operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all Causes	244	227	471	232	253	485	265	256	521

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Under 1	1 — 5		6—15		16—25		26—35		36—45		46—55		56—65		66—75		Over 75		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M F
9	7	1	3	4	2	1	4	4	4	5	26	19	63	31	77	66	76	116	265 256

VITAL STATISTICS OVER THE TEN YEARS 1954—1963

Year	Birth Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	T.B. Death Rate		No. of cases of			No. of Deaths	
								Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Diph-theria	Polio-myelitis	T.B. All forms	Cancer of lung and bronchus	
1954	14.5	*	22.1	12.2	24.3	0.00	2.02	0.08	0.02	0	1	4	13	
1955	13.8	*	36.5	11.6	20.8	0.00	1.97	0.03	0.03	0	5	2	13	
1956	15.8	*	32.6	12.6	14.4	0.00	2.13	0.08	0.05	0	0	5	15	
1957	15.9	*	18.7	12.4	33.4	0.00	2.04	0.13	0.02	0	1	6	13	
1958	16.2	*	28.7	11.6	23.3	0.00	2.29	0.08	0.00	0	13	3	18	
1959	15.9	*	15.5	11.8	23.6	0.00	2.28	0.05	0.00	0	0	2	13	
1960	16.4	43.9	30.7	12.4	25.6	0.00	2.21	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	20	
1961	16.8	34.3	22.9	11.6	24.9	0.00	2.13	0.02	0.00	0	0	1	16	
1962	18.8	29.2	12.7	11.7	28.3	0.00	2.05	0.07	0.00	0	0	3	22	
1963	17.9	27.2	19.4	12.3	21.1	2.59	2.35	0.02	0.02	0	0	2	17	

* Figures not available.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963. Based on the Registrar-General's figures.
COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS.

	Morley M.B.	Horbury U.D.	Ossett M.B.	Wake- field R.D.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Dis.	West Riding Admin. Cty	England and Wales (Prov- isional Figs.)
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	17.9	16.1	21.7	19.0	17.9	18.2	18.2
Death Rates (all per 1000 estimated resident popu- lation). All causes ...	12.3	11.1	12.2	10.6	12.7	12.0	12.2
Infective & Parasitic Diseases	0.02	0.0	0.13	0.0	0.05	0.04	*
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.06	0.06	0.06
Other forms of tuberculosis	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.06	0.01
Cancer	2.35	1.94	1.55	1.41	2.04	1.94	2.18
Vascular Lesions of ner- vous system	1.54	1.48	2.06	1.22	2.02	1.85	*
Heart & Circ. Diseases...	4.74	4.11	4.32	4.55	4.80	4.53	*
Respiratory disease (excl- uding tuberculosis of respiratory system) ...	1.59	1.71	2.06	1.41	1.72	1.57	*
Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	21.1	0.0	23.8	39.6	22.8	23.0	20.9
Maternal Mortality (deaths of mothers due to pregnancy or child birth per 1,000 live and still births)	2.59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.50	0.45	0.28
Still Birth Rate (per 1000 live and still births) ...	19.4	7.0	28.9	9.8	19.2	18.7	17.3
Perinatal Mortality rate ...	27.2	7.0	34.7	34.3	31.6	31.1	29.3
Neonatal Mortality rate ..	11.9	0.0	11.9	24.8	15.2	15.0	14.2

* Figures not available.

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

A. HOSPITALS.

General Hospital Accommodation.

There are no hospitals within the Borough of Morley, but reasonably adequate facilities are available in Wakefield, Dewsbury, and Leeds, under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

Isolation Hospitals.

Patients with infectious disease may be admitted to Snape-thorpe Hospital, Wakefield, or Seacroft Hospital at Leeds. The latter hospital admits all cases of acute poliomyelitis from this area.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes.

Maternity hospital facilities are available at centres in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds, and there is a maternity home in Morley. Priority is given to abnormal cases and to mothers living in conditions unsuitable for domiciliary confinement.

B. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The local ambulance service is provided by the West Riding County Council. The local depot in the centre of the town closed on the 24th May, 1963, and all calls for the ambulance service should be made to the Ambulance Headquarters, Tel. No.: Bradford 682211.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield (under the administration of the Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health) accepts specimens for bacteriological, biological, entomological and chemical investigations from General Practitioners and Public Health Department Staff.

SECTION III.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifications received during 1963.

Disease	Total Cases Notified (corrected)
Scarlet Fever	14
Whooping Cough	8
Acute Poliomyelitis	—
Measles	187
Diphtheria	—
Dysentery	7
Meningococcal Infection	—
Acute Pneumonia	19
Smallpox	—
Acute Encephalitis	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—
Erysipelas	—
Food Poisoning	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2
Malaria	—
Anthrax	—

Tuberculosis Services.

Cases requiring examination are referred to either the Chest Clinic at Dewsbury General Hospital, the Chest Clinic at 74 New Briggate, Leeds or the Chest Clinic at Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield. Regular home supervision is carried out by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors. Free milk is provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer if recommended by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

The following table gives the position regarding tuberculosis in Morley in 1963:—

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Totals
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
No. on register on 1st January, 1963	58	26	84	4	21	25	109
No. first notified during 1963	7	2	9	1	1	2	11
No. of cases restored to register	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of cases entered in register otherwise than by notification	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
No. removed from register during 1963:—							
(a) died	2	1	3	—	1	1	4
(b) removed from district	—	1	1	—	1	1	2
(c) recovered ...	10	3	13	—	3	3	16
No. remaining on register at 31st December 1963	54	24	78	5	17	22	100

The number of new cases and the number of deaths of notified cases during 1963 are given in detail in the following table:—

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
45-64	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	7	2	1	1	2	1	—	1

SECTION IV.

W.R.C.C. PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICE.**A. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.****Infant Welfare.**

Morley Multiple Clinic, Corporation Street, Morley — Monday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.; Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

St. Michael's Sunday School, East Ardsley—*Tuesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

No. 1, Syke Road, West Ardsley—*Thursday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

The Zion Schoolroom, Drighlington — *Friday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

The Conservative Club, Gildersome—*Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

* Combined with a School Clinic Session.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.

Morley Hall Maternity Home (Hospital Board)—Thursday, 2-0 to 6-0 p.m.

Multiple Clinic premises, Corporation Street, Morley — Friday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.; Relaxation Clinic, Friday, 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Conservative Club, Gildersome—Relaxation Clinic, Tuesday, 3-0 to 4-0 p.m.

1 Syke Road, West Ardsley — Relaxation Clinic, Wednesday, 2-0 to 3-0 p.m.

School Clinic (See also under Section I).

Morley Multiple Clinic, Corporation Street, Morley:

(a) Minor Ailments—Monday to Friday inclusive, 9-30 a.m. to 12-00 noon and 1-30 to 5-0 p.m. (Medical Officer in attendance Tuesday and Friday mornings only).

(b) Dental—Monday to Friday inclusive by appointment.

(c) Ophthalmic—As required by arrangement.

(d) Paediatric—As required by arrangement.

(e) Speech Therapy—Monday, 9-15 to 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

(f) Child Guidance — Alternate Thursdays 1-30 to 4-00 p.m. by appointment.

Smallpox Vaccination, Diphtheria Immunisation, Whooping Cough Immunisation and Tetanus Immunisation.

All Infant Welfare Centres—As required by arrangement.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

By arrangement with the Divisional Health Office.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

By arrangement with the Divisional Health Office.

Chiropody.

Central Clinic, Morley — Tue., Wed. and Thur. 9-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon.

1 Syke Road, West Ardsley — Alternate Mondays 2-0 to 5-0 p.m.

St. Michael's Sunday School, East Ardsley — Alternate Mondays 2-0 to 5-0 p.m.

B. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.**Ante-Natal Services.**

Clinic	Total No. of women who attended	Total Attendances
Multiple Clinic, Corporation Street, Morley	152	604

777 attendances were made at the Relaxation Classes at Morley, West Ardsley and Gildersome Clinics.

Child Welfare Clinics.

Clinic	Sessions per month	No. of children who attended		Total No. of Attendances made by children		Average attendance per session
		Under 1 year of age	2-5 years of age	Under 1 year of age	2-5 years of age	
Multiple Clinic Corporation Street, Morley	8	288	373	4803	712	57
Conservative Club						
Gildersome	4	70	98	1511	199	35
1 Syke Road,						
W. Ardsley	4	104	52	1546	191	36
St. Michael's						
Sunday School						
East Ardsley	4	58	114	1065	383	30
Zion						
Schoolroom,						
Drighlington	4	52	49	1097	198	27
Total	24	572	686	10022	1683	37

The Care of Premature Infants.

Special equipment and nursing staff are available for use in the home in cases requiring them.

Weight at Birth	No. of Premature Babies		No. Dying within 28 days	No. Surviving 28 days
	Born Alive	Born Dead		
Under 2½ lb.	4	3	4	—
2½ to under 3 lb. ...	2	2	1	1
3 to under 3½ lb. ...	3	1	—	3
3½ to under 4 lb. ...	5	—	—	5
4 to under 4½ lb. ...	6	2	1	5
4½ to under 5 lb. ...	8	—	—	8
5 to 5½ lb.	27	3	1	26
Total	55	11	7	48

The Care of Illegitimate Children.

Every effort is made to find a suitable home for the baby either with the mother or with grandparents. These mothers are seen in the home by the Health Visitor and encouraged to attend the Infant Welfare Clinic regularly. Close co-operation is maintained with the Moral Welfare Societies and the Children's Department where special advice about legal adoption can be obtained if this is desired.

Provision of Welfare Foods, etc.

Many proprietary brands of milk and other infant foods are sold at the Child Welfare Clinics for the convenience of mothers, and special brands of milk are ordered when necessary.

Welfare cod liver oil, orange juice, vitamin A and D tablets, and National Dried Milk, are also distributed at the Child Welfare Clinics.

Provision of Maternity Outfits.

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

C. PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

Home Nursing.

The County Council is responsible for the Home Nursing Service in Morley, the seven whole-time nurses being resident in their own homes.

Cases attended	No. of individual patients attended	Total number of visits made
Medical Conditions	488	17847
Surgical Conditions	126	2696
Infectious diseases	2	18
Tuberculosis	7	201
Maternity	11	125
Other Conditions	14	126
Total	648	21013

Midwifery.

Four whole-time midwives (resident in their own homes) were employed by the County Council to serve the Borough of Morley during 1963.

The following table shows the number of Morley women confined in hospital, private nursing homes, or delivered by midwives and private practitioners in Morley or elsewhere.

	No.	Percentage of total
No. delivered in Morley Hall	265	34.3%
No. delivered in other hospitals	305	39.5%
No. delivered in private nursing homes	—	0.0%
No. delivered with midwife (alone) in attendance	182	23.6%
No. delivered with doctor and midwife in attendance	20	2.6%
Total (including still births) ...	772	100.0%

During 1963 the practising midwives summoned medical assistance to 17 mothers. Medical aid was sent for on account of the following conditions:—

Mothers		Infants	
Cause	No.	Cause	No.
Haemorrhage	3	Nil	Nil
Ruptured perineum	7		
Premature Labour	1		
Delayed labour	1		
Retained placenta	1		
Foetal distress	3		
Multiple pregnancy	1		
Total	17		Nil

Emergency Obstetric Unit.

The 'flying squad' attached to Staincliffe General Hospital, Dewsbury, is available for obstetric emergencies occurring within the Borough.

Analgesia.

All midwives are trained in the administration of both trilene and gas and air analgesia and are provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor. During 1963 one hundred and fifty-one women received trilene.

D. HEALTH VISITING.

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. The principal duty of the Health Visitor is health education, and for this purpose she visits the homes to give advice on the care of children and persons (including adults) suffering from illness, and expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home on the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

Home Visiting by Health Visitors.

No. of Ante-natal Visits:—	
First Visits	23
Subsequent Visits	5
No. of Visits to Children under 1 year:—	
First Visits	745
Subsequent Visits	3232
No. of Visits to Children 1-5 years	4821
Other Visits	5039

E. HOME HELPS.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provide domestic help for households "where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age."

There were 453 cases attended by Home Helps during 1963 compared with 446 in the previous year, and the total number of hours worked was 57,159. This is 2,059 more than in 1962.

Home Helps were provided for the following reasons:—

	Cases	Hours
Maternity	14	573
Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis	425	55450
Others	14	1136
	<hr/> 453	<hr/> 57159

F. CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Special provisions are in operation for the care and after-care of patients suffering from tuberculosis, mental disorder, venereal disease and other illnesses.

G. MENTAL HEALTH.

On 1st November, 1960, the Mental Health Act (1959) came fully into force. As from that date the establishment provides for the services of two Mental Welfare Officers for Morley M.B., Ossett M.B., Horbury U.D. and Wakefield R.D.

The Mental Welfare Officers are concerned with the pre-care and after care of mentally disordered persons, and with the admission of such patients to hospital where this becomes necessary. A twenty-four hour service is operated for the admission of patients to Psychiatric Hospitals.

The following figures relate to the patients as at 31st December, 1963.

Care and After Care of Patients.

(a) SUB-NORMAL	Under 16 yrs. of age		Over 16 yrs. of age		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Attending Training Centre	5	7	10	7	15	14
Suitably employed in industry...	—	—	17	13	17	13
Suitably employed at home	—	—	9	9	9	9
Unemployed	—	—	2	—	2	—
Special Care Unit	1	2	—	—	1	2
Total No. of patients under care	6	9	38	29	44	38
(b) MENTALLY ILL	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
Admitted to hospital	12		27		39	
Care and After-Care	33		40		73	

NEW TRAINING CENTRE AT WEST ARDSLEY.

The new Training Centre on Westerton Road, West Ardsley opened on the 24th April, 1963 and the official opening, by the Right Hon. J. Enoch Powell, M.B.E., M.P., took place on the 23rd September, 1963. The Centre has been built by the West Riding County Council to accommodate over seventy sub-normal children and adults. The present Training Centre at Croft House, Ossett, has been retained for the children under the age of eleven years, and the older children and adults have been transferred to the West Ardsley Centre. The younger trainees remaining at Ossett will thus have the benefit of more individual tuition, and the older trainees will have the improved facilities of a more modern Centre. All the trainees live at home and are conveyed to and from the Centre each day by four coaches.

The particular disability of the trainees is that as regards mental ability they have not developed as fully as the average, so that learning is more difficult for them than for most people. Otherwise they are ordinary children and adults, and are usually very pleasant and affectionate. The atmosphere of a Training Centre is happy and relaxed, although much patience and perseverance are required from the staff. When in full operation the West Ardsley Centre will have a staff of ten, headed by the Centre Supervisor, Miss I. Beaumont.

There are two class-rooms for the children and two rooms each for the women and the men. Included in the curriculum are cooking and other domestic work for the women, and woodwork and other benchwork for the men. Later it is hoped to arrange contract work with local firms. A mid-day meal is cooked on the premises for which the trainees pay a shilling.

The Centre includes a small Special Care Unit for children who are also physically handicapped.

H. CHIROPODY.

Regular sessions are held at clinics in the area and domiciliary visits can be arranged where the patient is certified to be medically unfit to attend the clinic. Details of the cases treated throughout the year are given below.

No. of Clinic Sessions held	316
No. of patients treated at clinic :	
Aged	515
Physically Handicapped	7
Expectant Mothers	2
No. of patients treated at home :	
Aged	246
Physically Handicapped	8
Expectant Mothers	—
Total Treatments given at clinics :	
Aged	2523
Physically Handicapped	19
Expectant Mothers	2
Total Treatment given at home :	
Aged	1124
Physically Handicapped	31
Expectant Mothers	—

I. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Number of school departments in district	31
Number of children in attendance at school at the end of 1963	5928
Number of children examined during 1963	1967

The number of children examined comprised the following:—

Entrants	694
Leavers	571
Re-examinations	218
Special Examinations	484

The children in the Junior Schools are covered by the Non-routine Scheme and so are not routinely examined. The number of these children requiring a medical examination is included in the number of "Special Examinations" in the above table.

Physical condition of pupils examined.

	General Physical Condition	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Entrants	694	—
Leavers	571	—
No. of defects requiring treatment	143	
No. of defects requiring observation	626	

Cleanliness Inspections.

The Health Visitor attends every school department at frequent intervals throughout the year to examine the children for unclean and verminous conditions. Where such conditions exist, parents are informed and are instructed in the application of an effective remedy. Warnings are issued in cases of non-compliance and statutory action taken where there is persistent default.

No. of examinations carried out during the year	13460
No. of cases of infestation found	269
Percentage of infestation	1.9%
No. of children excluded from school	30
No. of cleansing notices issued	11
No. of cleansing orders issued	6
No. of children cleansed by nursing staff	5

Vision Testing in Secondary and Grammar Schools.

We have now reached the desired state of regular vision testing in Infant and Junior Schools and wish to extend this routine service to the Secondary and Grammar Schools.

Hitherto sight tests have been carried out routinely only at the final "leaver" medical examinations, but we have found that a considerable number of defects are picked up annually between the ages of eleven and fifteen years.

Commencing in September, 1963, we began carrying out an intermediate examination in the 13th year.

School Nurses, of course, make individual arrangements with the Headteacher concerned.

Tuberculin Jelly Test of School Entrants.

We are now offering all five and six year old children a routine Tuberculin Jelly Test. The purpose of this is the early ascertainment of these children who have come into contact with the tuberculosis germ. During 1963 the following children were dealt with under this scheme.

No. offered testing	No. of consents received	No. Negative	No. Positive
694	376	369	7

Mobile Unit on Smoking and Health.

The West Riding County Council arranged with the Central Council for Health Education for a Mobile Unit on Smoking and Health to visit various parts of the County. The unit visited Victoria County Secondary School, Morley Grammar School, Woodkirk Secondary School, and Bruntcliffe Secondary School on the 5th December, 1963.

The Unit consists of a small van containing propaganda material and is staffed by two lecturers. Each lecturer demonstrated a film, gave a talk and then answered questions on the subject of smoking and health. The film talk and question-time together lasted about threequarters of an hour.

All the necessary equipment was supplied by the Unit. All that was required was a hall or large classroom containing a power-point and which preferably could be blacked-out.

Routine Audiometric Testing of 6-7 year old children.

In December 1963 plans were made to test routinely the hearing of all children in the 6-7 years age group. The sense of hearing is just as important as the sense of sight, and since we already routinely test vision in school, routine tests for hearing is a logical extension in our school health service.

Each individual hearing test takes about five minutes. The test is carried out by the Health Visitors and School Nurses who can make their own arrangements with the Headteachers for their respective schools. The most essential part of the school environment in this test is a reasonably quiet room. The Nurse brings with her a portable audimeter which puts out an electrical note of known frequency and intensity. The child undergoing the test wears a pair of ordinary headphones and signals to the Nurse whenever he hears a sound in the headphones. Because the sounds are of low intensity, it is important to exclude as much extraneous noise as possible. In the areas where audimetric testing is practised, it is found that the children in the 6-7 years age group co-operate well, and actually enjoy doing the test.

I will report further on this item next year.

Child Guidance Clinics.

Arrangements have been made for the Child Guidance Service to be extended to this Division. Dr. Eileen Atkinson, M.B., D.P.M., Assistant Psychiatrist, attends on the second Thursday of every month to see and treat all types of behaviour problems in toddlers and school children. She is at Croft House, Ossett on Thursday morning and at the Central Clinic, Morley on the afternoon, and she is pleased to discuss cases with doctors at the Clinics.

Children can be referred to her either by the General Practitioner writing to me, the Divisional Medical Officer, or, if preferred, by writing direct to her at Morley Central Clinic.

Hitherto, the children and their parents have had to travel to the Child Guidance Clinic at Pontefract. This arrangement will still obtain for areas such as Crigglestone, Crofton and Sharlston where it is more convenient to travel to Pontefract than to Morley or Ossett.

During the year eleven new cases made a total of forty-five attendances at the Clinic held at Morley.

Paediatric Clinic.

Sessions held	Individual children attending	Total attendances
12	34	43

Ophthalmic Clinic.

Sessions held.	No. of refractions.	Prescribed spectacles.
41	602	248

Dental Clinic.**Dental Inspection and Treatment.**

No. of children inspected	2996
No. of children offered treatment	2632
No. of children treated	1588
No. of attendances	5706

Number of Extractions.

Temporary teeth	3186
Permanent teeth	1083

Number of Fillings

Temporary teeth	45
Permanent teeth	5192

Number of Other Operations.

Temporary teeth	14
Permanent teeth	1441
Number of general anaesthetics	1193
Number of dentures fitted	81
Number of X-rays	141

J. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis may be done either at the Clinics or by the Family Doctor.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number of children in Morley who completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation in 1963:—

Year of Birth	1963	1959-62	1949-58
Completed injections in 1963 ..	253	269	50
Total — 572			
Immunised in previous years re-inforced in 1963	—	—	202
Total — 202			

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Immunisation against whooping cough is available under the County Council's Scheme to infants and children up to and including the age of four years.

Number of children in Morley who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisation during 1963 under the County Council's Scheme:—

Year of Birth	1963	1962	1959-61	Total
No. immunised	250	239	15	504

During the year there was eight notified cases of whooping cough. Three children concerned had completed a full course of immunisation.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

In February 1962 the Minister of Health announced that Local Health Authorities could obtain supplies of live attenuated poliovirus vaccine which had been prepared from strains developed by Dr. A. B. Sabin.

The vaccine is administered orally and can be taken on a sugar lump or in syrup. A primary course of vaccination consists of 3 doses of vaccine, each of three drops given at intervals of four to eight weeks, and the vaccine can also be used to reinforce protection previously provided by injections of "Salk" vaccine.

Number of persons completing a primary course ...	521
Number of persons receiving re-inforcing doses	280

Vaccination against Smallpox.

During the year 79 people were vaccinated against smallpox and 10 people were re-vaccinated.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

This scheme is approved by the Minister of Health. The vaccine used is B.C.G. and is offered to all children in their fourteenth year with a view to affording protection to adolescents in the early years of their employment in industry and elsewhere.

Vaccination was offered to all children in this age-group in 1963 and the acceptance rate was approximately 55%.

The following table is a summary of the work carried out in the year:—

School	No. of children whose parents consented	No. of children Heaf Tested	No. with positive reaction	No. with negative reaction	No. vaccinated
Woodkirk County Secondary .	89	89	33	52	52
Victoria County Secondary .	61	61	15	46	46
East Ardsley County Secondary .	23	23	5	17	17
Margetson County Secondary	13	13	4	9	9
Elmfield County Secondary .	21	21	1	20	20
Morley Grammar School	72	72	27	45	45
Totals ...	279	279	85	189	189

B.C.G. Vaccination is also available at the Local Chest Clinic for the protection of ascertained contacts of cases of tuberculosis and in certain other cases.

Immunisation against Tetanus.

Number of children in the Borough who completed a full course of immunisation against tetanus during 1963.

Year of Birth	1963	1962	1959-61	1954-58	1949-53	Total
No. immunised	253	251	19	104	11	638

Number immunised in previous years and re-inforced in 1963—148.

Children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes.

Many statutory and voluntary organisations are concerned with the rehabilitation of problem families. In order to bring together, for each of these families the knowledge and activities of the organisation concerned, representatives meet quarterly in Morley Town Hall under the chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health. A total of nine cases from Morley M.B. has been discussed at the meetings during 1963.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my fifth Annual Report upon the sanitary circumstances of the area and the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year 1963. The Statistical Sections of the report will show details of the continued progress in practically all fields of the work. In addition to these details, the following observations are submitted for your particular consideration.

General Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

The sanitary circumstances of the area can be generally regarded as satisfactory. Every dwellinghouse in the Borough now has a piped water supply, the last remaining house without a piped supply has been recently modernised and provided with a mains supply of water. The number of privy middens in the Borough has now been reduced to 16 and in the course of time, all these will eventually disappear. Agreement was reached with the owner of a terrace of twelve houses to convert the privy middens to water carriage system with the aid of privy conversion grant and improvement grants and the work will be completed early in 1964. There are 34 houses with satisfactory private drainage systems either to cesspools or to septic tank and filter installations. Owners are encouraged to instal small sewage treatment plants when sufficient land is available for herring bone drainage rather than provide cesspools which periodically have to be emptied at the Council's expense.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

There was little improvement in the refuse collection service during the year and no substantial improvement can be expected until the establishment of ashbinmen is increased. It

has been agreed that this will take place on the 1st January, 1964, when an additional compression type vehicle together with a new crew of driver and four ashbinmen will come into operation. It will then be possible to decrease the number of premises on three collection rounds where the collection service is now unsatisfactory and so improve considerably the rate of collection. It has also been agreed that one side loading vehicle due for replacement during 1964/65 is to be replaced by a compression type vehicle and if the policy of replacing side loaders with compression type vehicles is adopted generally to cope with new estates, both Council and private, which are being built in the Borough and also the increased amount of domestic refuse caused by smoke control areas, it will not be long before we are in the happy position of giving a weekly collection service. The Council, and the Health Committee in particular, has this aim in view but owing to the cost of compression type vehicles, improvement can only be gradual. Nevertheless the number of complaints by householders during 1964 of inadequate service should decrease considerably. An improved service also means a more contented staff for it must be heart-breaking for ashbinmen to have to cope each day of the week with dustbins full to overflowing together with boxes and other containers full of excess refuse. There is a period each year during the Morley Feast period when the service is virtually at a standstill because of holidays. The Council has considered this matter and is reluctant to restrict employees to certain dates for their holiday entitlement particularly as many have their wives and other members of the family working in the Morley textile mills who are restricted to this particular fortnight for their holidays when the mills close down. The best that we can do therefore is to place staff on overtime as soon as they return from holiday and they are kept on overtime until the collection service returns to its normal period.

I am grateful to members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and endeavour to improve the refuse collection service, all of whom agree that a weekly collection in the very near future is a must.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Progress in establishing smoke control areas continued satisfactorily throughout the year but it was obvious that during the closing months of the year, this important aspect of

public health work was going to receive a jolt. This came in December 1963 when the Minister of Housing and Local Government issued Circular 69/63 dealing with a change of policy in connection with future Smoke Control Areas. This change had to be implemented in view of rapid technological changes in the gas industry affecting the production of gas coke and in consequence of these technological changes, there would be little further increase in the production of gas coke and in some areas production of gas coke was already beginning to decline. The position as far as Morley was concerned was then discussed with the fuel producers and the Gas Board would guarantee supplies of gas coke only in respect of Smoke Control Orders Nos. 1—27 inclusive on each of which they had already given assurance on supplies to the Ministry. The Electricity Board advised that in future areas no grants should be made available in respect of direct electric space heaters. It meant therefore that for future smoke control areas, approved appliances would be appliances suitable for burning hard coke, gas fires and electric thermal storage heaters.

Smoke Control Area No. 28 which comprises a total of 970 houses, 409 of which are Council houses in the Deansway, Woodland Drive, Horsfall Street, Deanfield, Ingle and Victoria Road area had been approved by the Council but had not been forwarded to the Minister for confirmation as the publication of this Ministry Circular had been anticipated. This area will now have to be resurveyed and new estimates of cost worked out in accordance with the provisions of the Circular. It is not anticipated that this Order will now come into operation on the 1st April, 1965, the date originally proposed. Without going into close detail of the revised cost of the area, it is anticipated that the cost will be at least three times the original estimate. It is anticipated that because of increased costs of all future smoke control areas, progress in establishing smoke control areas will not be as fast as previously envisaged but it is still hoped that the whole of the Borough will be the subject of Smoke Control Orders by 1977.

During 1963, Smoke Control Orders Nos. 21—27 inclusive were confirmed by the Minister. Smoke Control Orders Nos. 13—24 inclusive came into operation during the year and Smoke Control Orders Nos. 24—27 inclusive will be in operation by the 1st June 1964. The twenty seven Orders now confirmed cover an area of 3,455 acres and 3,714 premises. From the 1st September, 1961, when the first Smoke Control Order

came into operation, to date more than a third of the total area has been covered with more than a fifth of the total premises in the Borough. The details given in the Clean Air Year Book 1964-65 of Smoke Control Areas—programmes and progress—show that for the West Riding (North) the leading authorities for 'premises in operation' are Bradford, Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield and Morley in that order.

It can now be said that smoke control work is progressing smoothly and that the establishment of smoke control areas has in the main been accepted by the public. Some considerable time is spent by inspectors of the department in explaining to householders before an area is confirmed what it means to live in a smoke control area, why the work is considered important from a public health point of view and any queries or difficulties are answered. This personal approach has been found to be invaluable and doubts and difficulties are thus removed without having to iron out objections laid at the Ministry before an Order is confirmed.

Housing.

Progress in slum clearance work was maintained throughout the year. There were 26 Clearance Areas represented during the year consisting of 241 houses and in addition 26 houses were dealt with as individual unfit houses, 16 were made the subject of Demolition Orders and 10 the subject of Closing Orders. There were 25 Clearance Orders and 3 Compulsory Purchase Orders confirmed by the Minister and these covered a total of 388 houses. Of these houses, 7 houses were excluded from the Orders by the Minister. These included a terrace of 4 houses which were the subject of an objection by the owner at a Public Inquiry. The owner contended that the houses could be made fit and that he was willing to bear the cost of making them fit. The houses were excluded with a proviso that the owner and local authority should agree within a period of 3 months on an improvement scheme for the terrace. The owner, however, after receiving a schedule of repairs and improvement did not proceed with the scheme and the houses were then dealt with under Part II of the Housing Act, 1957, as individual unfit houses. One owner/occupied house excluded from an Order, although declared by the Minister to be unfit, could, in the opinion of the Minister, be made fit and was excluded on these grounds and the house has now been

made fit and modernised. In all, 15 Orders were the subject of objections by owners and Public Local Inquiries were held. Two houses only were excluded by the Minister on the grounds that they were fit houses within the meaning of Section 4 of the Housing Act 1957.

A close look at the progress made in slum clearance from 1954 to the end of 1963 must be satisfying. The total number of unfit houses submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1954 was 2,661 and these were to be dealt with in 25 years. This figure will ultimately be 2,859 and at the end of 1963, 2,078 of the houses have been represented as unfit, thus leaving 781 houses still to be represented and these will be spread over a period of three years—1964 to 1966. If the present rate of progress can be maintained and this will depend mainly on the rate of building, by 1967, all the houses included in the first slum clearance programme will have been dealt with and a start can then be made on the second programme. Progress was made throughout 1963 on surveying each district for houses to be included in the second programme and details of this programme should be available before the end of 1964.

During the year discussions took place with two officers of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, one of whom said that, whilst they sat in administration at Whitehall, it was customary, now and again, to visit the provinces and meet officers of local authorities to discuss housing matters in general. These discussions proved very useful, the Ministry officers seemed very satisfied with the rate of slum clearance and were interested in the Borough of Morley (No. 1) Improvement Area as an attempt to modernise the whole of the houses in one particular area on a voluntary basis.

So far as the Improvement Area is concerned results have been disappointing. When the area was first declared in November 1962, it comprised a total of 420 houses, 157 of which lacked one or more of the five standard amenities. The Council has to date approved applications from 33 owners of houses in the area to modernise them with the aid of Standard Grants. Pressure of work from all quarters did not allow us the opportunity to meet owners of houses in this area to follow up the initial letter appealing to them to avail themselves of Standard Grants for modernising their properties and so save them from becoming in the course of time, clearance type

property. It is obvious that before any satisfactory progress can be made in this field, legislation is required. This has been promised in the Housing Act, 1964, and it remains to be seen whether it will be sufficiently tight to cover all dwelling-houses which are structurally sound but lacking in amenities whether or not they be tenanted or owner-occupied.

Nevertheless there was a sharp increase in the number of applications for Housing Grants approved by the Council during the year. The number of applications approved for Standard Grants was 198, an increase of 108 on the previous year and approval was given to 3 applications for Discretionary Grants. Approval was given for the payment of 119 Standard Grants, an increase of 51 on the previous year and the total payments made amounted to £13,098.14.0. In addition to these, 14 substandard Council houses were improved during the year with the aid of Standard Grants.

BOROUGH OF MORLEY — SLUM CLEARANCE.

Total Number of Houses submitted to Ministry in 1954 — 2,661.

Total Ultimately Dealt with—2,859.

Houses dealt with by Slum Clearance

Morley Churwell W. Ards- East Gilder- Drigh-

ley and Ards-
Tingley ley

1954-1959 (1st five years)	767 houses	.....	475	36	37	49	62	108
1960	334 houses	.....	153	44	—	24	55	58
1961	310 houses	.....	40	42	65	34	104	25
1962	328 houses	.....	132	43	57	9	20	67
1963	339 houses	.....	147	—	57	51	18	66

Proposed Programme in Wards for 1964 and 1965											
	North	Central	Denshaw	Dartmouth	Birks	Churwell	Tingley	West Ardsley	East Ardsley	Gildersome	Drighlington
Slum Clearance for 1964 (336)	50	17	—	4	51	38	22	21	63	30	40
Slum Clearance for 1965 (278)	14	25	—	7	57	23	27	5	49	14	57
Remaining Programme in wards (167)	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	68

Inspection of Food and Food Premises.

Regular inspections of food premises were carried out throughout the year and in the main conditions were found to be satisfactory. Although there is a considerable increase of work caused principally by slum clearance, improvement grants and smoke control work, every effort is made not to allow any foodshop and food preparing place to be uninspected for any considerable length of time. All the inspectors in the Department realise this for not only does a regular inspection prevent the cleanliness of premises, equipment and utensils from deteriorating in standard but it also gives the inspector a chance to carry out some health education work amongst food handlers by pointing out any mistakes made by them in the handling and storage of food, particularly susceptible foods, and explaining why such mistakes could give rise to conditions detrimental to the health of consumers. Owing to new assistants continually entering the food trade, some of whom know very little about the hygienic handling of food and still less of the law, this work has to be kept up with year after year. For the best results to be obtained, it is, in effect, an unceasing vigil.

The highlight of the year in this field was the provision of a heat treatment plant in premises processing liquid egg. Although the Liquid Egg (Heat Treatment) Regulations did not come into operation before the 1st January, 1964, the firm, which, on the advice of this Department as long ago as 1955, had made provision in the building for eventually accommodating a heat treatment plant, had the plant installed and in operation on the 1st August, 1963. Up to this date, each infected batch of processed material was isolated and eventually pasteurised, before distribution. No unsatisfactory samples have been found since the installation of the heat treatment plant.

Close attention was given throughout the year to raw milk retailed in the Borough. Each source was regularly sampled and the milk was submitted to biological as well as bacteriological examination. Of 88 samples submitted for examination for brucella infection, 27 samples proved to be positive on Ring Test; of 76 samples submitted for Cream Culture Test, 10 samples proved to be positive and of 12 samples submitted for the Guinea Pig Test, 3 samples proved to be positive. All but one of these positive samples were taken from the one source within the Borough from premises which were the subject of a notice under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies

(General) Regulations, 1959. Eventually it was found that the dairyman concerned was retailing milk in direct contravention of the terms of the notice, and legal proceedings were instituted against him. Apart from the £25 fine imposed on him by the Court, the dairyman concerned gave up the business of retailing milk. The events, which eventually led to a prosecution, showed more than ever the inadequacy of the existing legislation for controlling brucellosis and on a number of occasions during the year, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was requested to issue their promised circular on the legal position. This Circular was promised in October, 1962, and is still awaited.

Bacteriological and chemical sampling of food and in particular susceptible food was carried out during the year and a full and detailed examination was carried out of the carcase and offal of every animal slaughtered in the Borough for human food.

Noise Nuisances.

Since the coming into force of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, the number of complaints of noise nuisance has steadily increased. This type of nuisance is one of the most difficult to determine as on a number of occasions there seemed to be allied factors. Quite often complaint of noise nuisance was made because of some other disagreement between the complainant and the person from whose premises the noise was emitted. Complaint was made of noise from a new industry and on investigation it was apparent that the complainants were not particularly bothered about the noise itself but used it to register their disapproval that the industry had been allowed to develop in that vicinity. New noises seemed to be a nuisance whereas far worse noises to which the complainants had become accustomed were not a source of complaint. Successful informal action was taken to abate noise nuisances from whining fans, a beat band practising in a private house and vibration caused by refrigerator fans.

Caravans.

One site is being used as Winter quarters by members of the Showmen's Guild, members of which organisation are exempted from the provisions of the Caravans (Control and De-

velopment) Act, 1960. The site is kept under regular observation and at all times, the conditions found have been satisfactory.

A considerable amount of time was spent in dealing with gypsy or itinerant caravanners. Once encamped they become a source of nuisance and trouble to householders of all nearby premises. They camp on land without the permission of the occupier and it is only after great difficulty and with the assistance of Public Health Inspectors and the Police, that the occupiers of the land are able to get the sites vacated.

Diseases of Animals.

From the beginning of the year to the 30th May, the Borough was included in a wide area covered by a Swine Fever (Infected Areas) Special Order under which all movement of pigs was by licence issued by the Department. The issue of Movement Licences took up a considerable amount of the Department's time and meant that during this period the office was open on each Sunday morning in order to assist stock owners in the district who required licences for essential movements. During the year, action was taken in respect of two cases of suspected Swine Fever and one of these cases was confirmed.

New Legislation.

Reports were submitted to the Health Committee on:
 The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.
 The Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.
 The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

General.

Each year the amount of work that has to be done by the Department increases because of new legislation, new work and stepping up the pace of long term projects. Gradually it had become apparent that if all aspects of the work were to be carried out thoroughly and conscientiously, extra staff, both clerical and inspectional, would have to be employed. This fact was considered by the Health Committee in time for the Annual Estimates for 1964/5 and it was agreed to recommend an increase of establishment by 1 clerk and 1 Public Health Inspector.

At the end of the year Mr. R. H. Wood, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, left the Department to take up the position of Chief Public Health Inspector to Elland Urban District Council.

Once again I am indebted to the Medical Officer of Health for his ever present help and advice and for the keen interest he has taken in all the activities of this Department; to the Deputy Chief and District Public Health Inspectors and the clerical staff for their loyal support and for that extra effort to ensure that the work of the Department is carried out efficiently. I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the many ways in which the Chairman and members of the Health Committee have supported our work during the year and trust that our efforts will continue to merit that support.

I am, Your obedient servant,

E. C. LEWIS,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

WATER SUPPLY

The Corporation, until 1st October, 1961, owned the Waterworks undertaking but by the terms of the Wakefield and District Water Order, 1961, the Borough Water Undertaking lost its separate identity and was transferred to the New Board which now supplies water for domestic and industrial purposes.

The water supplied by the Corporation comes in part from the Corporation's own reservoir at Withens Clough and in part from supplies purchased from Halifax and Bradford Corporations.

The water collected at Withens is upland surface water from the moors. It is water free from pollution, but carrying a sediment of peaty matter and has an acid content.

At Withens the water is given an initial treatment by the addition of lime and alumina ferric. This is followed by pressure filtration, which removes the bulk of the sediment. The water is piped from Withens to Morley, a distance of 20 miles and is there stored in service reservoirs. The additional water from Halifax Corporation is also stored in these reservoirs. A final treatment by chlorination is carried out here.

Throughout the year complaints were received in several parts of the Borough of the supply being discoloured. These were due to the filters at the Withens requiring to be renewed. Each complaint was investigated and a sample of the water was taken for bacteriological examination and each sample was reported upon as being satisfactory.

Otherwise the supply has been of good quality and adequate throughout the year.

Regular sampling is undertaken by the Water Department and by the Public Health Inspectors. The following details are given of samples taken during 1963.

	For Bacteriological Examination		For Chemical Examination	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Submitted by Water Department	452	—	184	—
Submitted by Public Health Inspectors	74	2	—	—
Total	526	2	184	—

The two unsatisfactory samples of tap water were taken from two dwellinghouses and in both cases the taps were found to be contaminated.

The following is a typical specimen report of chemical and bacteriological analysis of the water.

REPORT on the Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of one sample of water, received on 13th February, 1963.
F/T 81.

REPORT on the Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of one sample of Water, received from the Wakefield and District Water Board, on February 13th, 1963.
SAMPLE MARKED "Victoria Reservoir Outlet. B. 2266. C. 2273."

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Total Solids	110	pts. per million
Mineral Matter	95	pts. per million
Chlorine as chlorides	14	pts. per million
Free Ammonia	0.45	pts. per million
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.11	pts. per million
Oxygen absorbed in 4hrs. @ 80° F	0.40	pts. per million
Nitrous Nitrogen	Very slight trace	
Nitric Nitrogen	0.9	pts. per million
Total Hardness	42	pts. per million
Temporary Hardness	8	pts. per million

Permanent Hardness	34	pts. per million
Lead in Solution	Nil.	
Lead dissolved in 24 hrs.	Nil.	
pH Value	6.8	
Colour—Hazen Units	5	
Turbidity—Silica Scale	1	
Free Chlorine—Actual free	0.02	pts. per million
Total including chloramines	0.35	pts. per million
Conductivity	115	Dionic Units.

Bacteriological Examination.

Total No. of Micro-organisms per ml. growing on Agar @ 22°C. 3 days	48
Total No. of Micro-organisms per ml. growing on Agar @ 37°C. 2 days	2
Presumptive B. Coli.	Nil per 100 ml.
The condition of the Water is highly satisfactory.	

F/T 89

REPORT on the Bacteriological Examination of one sample of Water, received from the Wakefield and District Water Board, on February 13th, 1963.

SAMPLE MARKED "Withens Outlet."

Total No. of Micro-organisms per ml. growing on Agar @ 22°C. 3 days	990
Total No. of Micro-organisms per ml. growing on Agar @ 37°C. 2 days	6
Presumptive B. Coli.	Nil per 100 ml.
pH Value	7.2

Four water samples taken during the year for evidence of plumbo-solvency were reported on as being satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No. of houses connected to sewers	15359
No. of houses with satisfactory private drainage ...	84
No. of houses with unsatisfactory drainage	16

The following districts of the Borough are still unsewered :—

- (a) Gelderd Road.
- (b) Tingley Common.
- (c) Woodhouse Lane, East Ardsley.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Works of reconstruction of the main Dewsbury Road Sewage Works are now almost completed.

The Drighlington Sewage Disposal Works at Cockersdale require improvement,

Other Disposal Works have proved satisfactory throughout the year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

No. of water closets	15442
No. of waste water closets	—
No. of privy middens	16
No. of pail or tub closets	—

The privy middens referred to are in the main at isolated properties on the outer parts of the Borough where there are no sewers available.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Summarised statistics for the year ended 31st March, 1964 are given below :—

Total weight of refuse collected (estimated) 14,346 tons.

No. of premises from which refuse is
collected 15,986 premises.

Particulars	Collection Disposal Totals			Percentage of total gross expenditure
REVENUE ACCOUNT				
Gross Expenditure—	£	£	£	%
Labour	18400	1637	20037	52
Transport	16020	1366	17386	45
Plant, equipment, land and buildings	118	949	1067	3
Other items	—	—	—	—
Total gross expenditure	34538	3952	38490	100
Gross Income	120	1821	1941	—
Net cost	34418	2131	36549	—
UNIT COSTS.				
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only	25	8	2	3
Gross cost per ton, transport only	22	4	1	11
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	48	0	3	0
	£	£	£	
Net cost per 1,000 population ...	816	50	866	
Net cost per 1,000 premises	2153	133	2286	

All refuse collected is tipped. Tips at Gelderd Road, Gildersome and Dewsbury Road, Tingley continued in use throughout the year. These two sites should provide tipping facilities for the Borough for many years to come.

There was little improvement in the rate of collection of domestic refuse during the year but with an increased establishment of one driver and four ashbinmen to operate an additional compression type vehicle operating from the 1st January, 1964, the report on the year 1964 will be a far more satisfactory one. New private and Council housing estates are continually coming into being within the Borough and affect the rate of collection even though blocks of houses are being demolished through slum clearance action. Whereas dustbins of slum clearance properties are kept in communal shelters, houses on new estates have individual bins and fairly long carriage-ways to and from the vehicle. Requests are often made by householders in Smoke Control Areas for garden refuse to be removed.

The bulk of the refuse is taken to the Dewsbury Road tip and the stream running through the tip was culverted further to increase the tipping area. Provision was again made in the annual estimates for the current year for the purchase and transport of suitable covering material to effectively seal the exposed surfaces of the tip to prevent fires. Suitable material is often difficult to obtain and on a number of occasions, it becomes necessary to deal with outbreaks of fire. These are started either at week-ends or after working hours when unauthorised persons use the tip as a playground and set areas of it alight. Warning notices erected around the tipping area continually have to be replaced.

Waste Paper.

The whole of the salvage income apart from £2 recovered from the sale of metal, was derived from the sale of waste paper. Collected waste paper is taken to the Central Depot where it is baled. Baling is carried out with the use of a power operated press. In addition to the waste paper collected on the refuse collection rounds, one vehicle is engaged solely on the collection of waste paper from shops, offices and industrial premises.

There was an increase of 7 tons of waste paper collected on the preceding year. The monthly quota of tonnage accepted by the Mills is still 19 tons and until this restriction is removed, the chances of substantially increasing the annual tonnage is small unless a secondary outlet can be found. An effort is now being made to find a buyer to take excess waste paper at a reasonable price. Income from the sale of waste paper for 1963 was £1,768 and the total weight of waste paper collected was 227 tons.

Tonnages for recent years are set out below:—

1954	.....	197 tons
1955	.....	214 „
1956	.....	169 „
1957	.....	166 „
1958	.....	169 „
1959	.....	151 „
1960	.....	217 „
1961	.....	266 „
1962	.....	218 „
1963	.....	227 „

General.

The total salvage income for the year was £1,770. Since the inception of the salvage scheme in 1940 a total of £43,428 has been received from the sale of salvage material.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Public conveniences are provided at the following sites in the Borough:—

Town Hall	Men
Princess Street	Women
(Temporary)	
Bridge Street	Men
Fountain Street	Men and Women
Tingley Mills	Men and Women
Bruntcliffe	Men and Women
Scatcherd Park	Men and Women
Chapel Hill	Men and Women
Churwell	Men and Women
Gildersome	Men and Women
Drighlington	Men and Women
Hesketh Lane Recreation Ground.	Men and Women
Westerton Road	Men and Women
East Ardsley Recreation Ground..	Men and Women

In addition to the above, as the Department had a vehicle and equipment available for the cleansing of public conveniences, the following conveniences were taken over from the Parks Department for the purpose of daily cleansing:—

Lewisham Park.
 Dartmouth Park.
 Churwell Park.
 Drighlington Park.

It is becoming increasingly more difficult to find sites for new public conveniences. There is a dire need for new public conveniences in the vicinity of Gildersome Cross Roads and Drighlington Cross Roads but as yet it has not been possible to find suitable sites. The £1,000 included in the annual estimates for providing public conveniences near Gildersome Cross Roads could not be utilised so the Committee decided to use part of the money to improve existing public conveniences at Tingley Mills, Chapel Hill and Town Street, Gildersome. Improvement in the main consisted of general cleansing, painting

and replacement of fittings and equipment destroyed by vandals. During one evening, the public conveniences at Town Street, Gildersome, suffered damage at the hands of vandals costing £100 to replace. Not a single convenience escapes damage at the hands of vandals during the year; electric light fittings are damaged, repaired, and again damaged to the point of exasperation and flushing cisterns and urinal sparge pipes are torn away from walls apparently for the fun of it. Such senseless damage is incomprehensible and what should be useful amenities in a district become shambles and constant eyesores. However since they are amenities that have to be maintained for a district, public money has continually to be expended to keep them in working order.

A vehicle is now available for the transport of the public convenience attendant for his duties. This enabled the Department to ensure that each public convenience is visited and cleansed daily including Saturdays. The allocation of a small van for the work has also enabled the Department to assist the Divisional Health Office to operate a laundry scheme for incontinent persons.

MORTUARY

The existing small mortuary received some attention during the year. Discussions took place with a view to providing a new modern mortuary and the Health General sub-Committee visited a new mortuary recently provided by a neighbouring authority. The first step to providing a new mortuary is to find a suitable site and enquiries on these lines are now in progress.

NUISANCES

The following table is a summary of nuisances found and dealt with during 1963:—

Nuisances	Found	Abated
Choked drains and gullies	89	115
Defective drainage	19	23
Defective sink waste pipes	5	11
Defective gutters and downspouts	46	39
Defective plasterwork	20	10
Defective sashcords	10	5
Defective water closets	116	127
Dirty water closets	3	2
Defects of water supply	7	9
Insufficient water supply	9	6
House dilapidations	85	136
Dampness in dwellings	15	18
Rain penetration of dwellings	64	92
Worn sinks	3	0
Lack of cooking facilities	1	1
Lack of washing facilities	0	1
Defective paving	8	6
Insufficient refuse accommodation	38	152
Offensive accumulation	7	8
Fouling of Pavement	1	2
Water in cellar	3	0
Reflux of smoke	0	5
Keeping of Animals	1	1
Defective bin shelter	1	0
Dirty houses	7	5
House let in lodgings	1	—
Dangerous wall	1	—
Noise from compressor	1	—
	561	774

Total number of visits made in connection with the above nuisances	2604
Statutory notices served	119
Informal notices served	442

657 informal notices and 117 statutory notices were complied with.

After a steep increase in 1962 in the number of informal and statutory notices served, the number dropped this year by 369. The number of notices served is still fairly high considering that a great many houses which were a continual source of complaint have now been demolished. Defective house drainage and defective waterclosets appear to be the most common disrepair which called for the service of notices. Shared waterclosets externally situated have and always will be a source of trouble particularly during the winter months when freezing conditions exist. 152 notices served in respect of insufficient refuse accommodation were complied with during the year. This was due to a drive during the latter months of 1962 to ensure that the majority of houses possessed dustbins which were in good condition. Final warning letters from the Town Clerk were sent to the owners of 4 houses in respect of non-compliance with Statutory Notices and on receipt of the warnings the necessary repairs were carried out. The Health Committee recommended that legal proceedings be taken against the owners of 2 dwellinghouses for not complying with Statutory Notices but before the cases were due for hearing the notices had been complied with and therefore no further action was taken.

Figures for the past five years were:—

1963	.....	561
1962	.....	930
1961	.....	474
1960	.....	694
1959	.....	613

LAND CHARGES ACT

1042 enquiries under the Land Charges Act were investigated during the course of the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

184 inspections were made of premises under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

No conditions were found which required action under the Act.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public swimming baths in Morley. These are enclosed baths with heated and treated water. The treatment consists of continuous filtration and the addition of chlorine and ammonia.

96 samples were taken from the swimming baths during 1963. 2 samples were reported on as being unsatisfactory.

The unsatisfactory samples were due to insufficient chlorine being added to the water at a time when the baths were being extensively used. Immediate re-sampling proved that the water was again satisfactory.

VERMINOUS INFESTATION

1. Number of Council Houses found to be infested with bed bugs —
 Number of Council Houses disinfested —
 Number of other houses found to be infested with bed bugs —
 Number of other houses disinfested —
2. Methods employed for bed bug infestation:—
 (a) Fumigation with H.C.N.
 (b) Spraying with contact insecticides.
3. Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses:—
 In every case the furniture and effects of the family are inspected by the Public Health Inspector before removal takes place. In all cases where there is evidence or history of verminous infestation, van fumigation by H.C.N. is carried out. During 1963, the furniture and effects of 20 tenants were removed by the Fumigation Van.
4. Supervision of Council Houses:—
 (a) Health Department—Public Health Inspector.
 (b) Housing Department—Housing Director.
 Two Housing Visitors
 (Women).

The system in operation by which the furniture and effects of all families transferred to Council Houses is inspected by the Public Health Inspector before removal takes place and where considered necessary, van fumigation by H.C.N. is carried out, has operated very successfully. The number of cases of bed bug infestation found in the new houses has been

extremely small. Such few cases as have occurred over the years have all been found to be associated with the subsequent purchase of second-hand furniture obtained from premises known to be infested. The Council's regulations require that such furniture shall be inspected before taken to the Council House, and if this regulation was strictly complied with these few cases could also be prevented.

The assistance of the Department is often sought to deal with other insect pests and in appropriate cases the services of our Disinfestation Operative are made available. Occasionally during the summer months complaints are received of nuisance from bees settling near houses. We are in a happy position of being able to contact one or two local apiarists who never fail to deal with the situation.

Advantage was again taken of the advisory service of the Infestation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the treatment of premises infested by lesser known species of insects.

RODENT CONTROL

Number of Properties Inspected during 1963:—

(a) As a result of notification	249
(b) Otherwise	258
Number of properties found to be infested with rats	146
Number of properties found to be infested with mice	168
Total number of treatments carried out	314

The work of rodent control is organised in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Inspectional work was maintained at a high rate throughout the year. It is felt that the regular inspection of premises liable to rodent infestation is an important part of any system of rodent control as it enables premises to be treated before major infestations occur.

Sewage disposal works and refuse tips are regularly inspected for infestations and immediate treatments are carried out where necessary.

Test baiting was again carried out in 10 per cent. of the sewer manholes in the borough. Some of the manholes chosen were those situated in areas where surface infestation existed. In the main the amount of infestation existing in sewers was not serious.

The treatment of sewers under contract to a servicing company is proving to be a satisfactory, economical and effective arrangement. Treatments using GL 1080 and reinspections are carried out twice annually. There was an increase in the number of surface treatments which had to be carried out during the year for both rats and mice. The majority of these were minor infestations but block inspections and treatments where necessary were carried out when it was apparent that other adjoining premises were involved. With Government restrictions on the use of certain poisons, it will eventually be found more difficult and longer to deal with certain types of infestations.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Industrial Smoke—

No. of timed observations made 51

The amount of industrial pollution is steadily decreasing each year and close watch is being kept on plants which are proving to be troublesome. On the whole co-operation between industrialists and the Department is exceptionally good. Prior approval was given during the year for the installation of 11 new furnaces, 5 of these were change-over from coal to oil fuel; 2 were from sprinkler stokers to coking stokers, 1 was from handfired to underfeed stoker and the remainder were in respect of installations to new premises. Two Smoke Offence notices were served during the year and one firm, following consultations with the Department after having been served with an Offence Notice in respect of excessive smoke emission, changed from coal to oil fuel. Legal proceedings were taken against one firm because of excessive and persistent smoke emission and though the case was proved, it was dismissed with the payment of costs. Action had to be taken during the year for offences under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act for excessive smoke emission from burning quarries. Legal proceedings were twice taken during the year against a firm for this type of offence. The Court issued an Order at the first hearing and imposed a fine at the subsequent hearing. A number of discussions took place during the year with the Alkali Inspector in an effort to improve conditions at the brickworks in the Woodkirk area where smoke emission at times is excessive and trouble from acidic smutting is encountered.

Domestic Smoke—

During the year Smoke Control Orders Nos. 10, 13 to 24 inclusive came into operation. These Orders covered an area of 1,853 acres and 1,535 dwellinghouses or new development. In addition to these, 3 Orders Nos. 25—27 inclusive were confirmed during the year to come into operation on the 1st June, 1964. These 3 Orders covered an area of 910 acres and 759 dwellinghouses or new development. After mid September, 1963, when Smoke Control Order No. 25 (West Ardsley/Woodkirk) was confirmed, supervision of work to convert or adapt fireplaces to comply with the Order was commenced in earnest. Apart from the administrative work involved, one Inspector worked practically full time on this area which consisted of nearly 600 privately owned dwellings. In order to assist householders in this and other areas which were about to become operative, a mobile Clean Air Exhibition was held in the Town Hall car park on the 30th and 31st October. Although attendance at the Exhibition was disappointing, some householders found it useful in assisting them to make a choice of appliances suitable for their own home. The survey of property in Smoke Control Area No. 28, the Council's fourth year programme (North Ward) was completed during the year but in view of the impending Ministry Circular on Smoke Control Areas, the Order was with-held and was not submitted to the Ministry for confirmation.

BOROUGH OF MORLEY. SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

No.	Area	Acres	Premises	Total Estimated Cost	Health Committee Approval	Date of Order	Order Confirmed	Date of Operation of Order
1	Low Moor.	558	Coun.—441 Pvte.—71	£1,032	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
2	Springfield House, Victoria Road.	4½	Pvte.—60	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
3	Haigh Moor Road, West Ardsley.	9¼	Pvte.—108	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
4	Harwill Avenue, Churwell.	2¾	Pvte.—25	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
5	City.	3½	Coun.—72	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
6	Moorhead, Gildersome.	22¾	Coun.—250	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
7	West Lea Estate.	6½	Pvte.—53	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
8	Thornfield Estate, Dewsbury Road.	2¼	Pvte.—20	Nil	15.11.60	22.3.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
9	Ashwood Gardens Estate, Gildersome.	5½	Pvte.—39	Nil	15.11.60	22.3.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
10	Wakefield/Bradford Road.	1202	Coun.—141 Pvte.—520	£13,011	13.12.60	9.12.61	30.5.62	1.6.63

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (Continued).

			Coun.—70 Pvte.—91	£271	13.12.60	22.3.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
11	Old Road, Churwell.	72						
12	Common Lane, East Ardsley.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pvte.—33	Nil	14.3.61	29.4.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
13	Rein Road Estate.	6	Pvte.—58	Nil	19.9.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
14	Main Street, East Ardsley.	4	Pvte.—42	Nil	19.9.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
15	Street Lane, Gildersome.	2	Pvte.—27	Nil	19.9.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
16	Reidsdale Gardens, Street Lane, Gildersome.	16	Pvte.—76	£35	17.10.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
17	East Park Street (Development) Morley.	60	Pvte.—57	£15	17.10.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
18	Dean Park Estate, Drighlington.	122	Pvte.—124	Nil	17.10.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
19	Nepshaw Lane Estate, Alsquith Avenue, Morley.	6	Coun.—74	Nil	20.2.62	2.6.62	8.10.62	1.6.63
20	Haigh Moor Road, West Ardsley.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pvte.—83	Nil		2.6.62	8.10.62	1.6.63
21	St. Peter's Crescent, Morley.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pvte.—32	Nil	20.2.62 20.11.62	10.12.62	29.3.63	1.10.63

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (Continued).

22	College Road, Gildersome.	3	Pvte.—26	Nil	11.12.62	10.1.63	22.5.63	1.12.63
23	Development Church Street, Morley.	416	Pvte.—261	£327	11.12.62	24.1.63	22.5.63	1.12.63
24	Upper Green, West Ardsley.	1.5	Pvte.—14	Nil	11.12.62	15.2.63	22.5.63	1.12.63
25	West Ardsley/Wood- kirk.	900	Pvte.—585	£11,095	15.1.63	29.3.63	11.9.63	1.6.64
26	Churwell Park Estate.	4	Coun.—74	Nil	19.2.63	21.3.63	27.8.63	1.6.64
27	Jackson Lane Re-development.	6	Coun.—100	Nil	19.3.63	23.4.63	11.9.63	1.6.64

Atmospheric pollution recording gauges were in use in the Borough throughout the year. Three types of instruments are in use. Soot deposit gauges record the total soot deposits, sulphur recording gauges indicate the sulphur pollution and a suction air filter records the general pollution of the air in particles. One of each of these types of gauge is in use in the central Morley area.

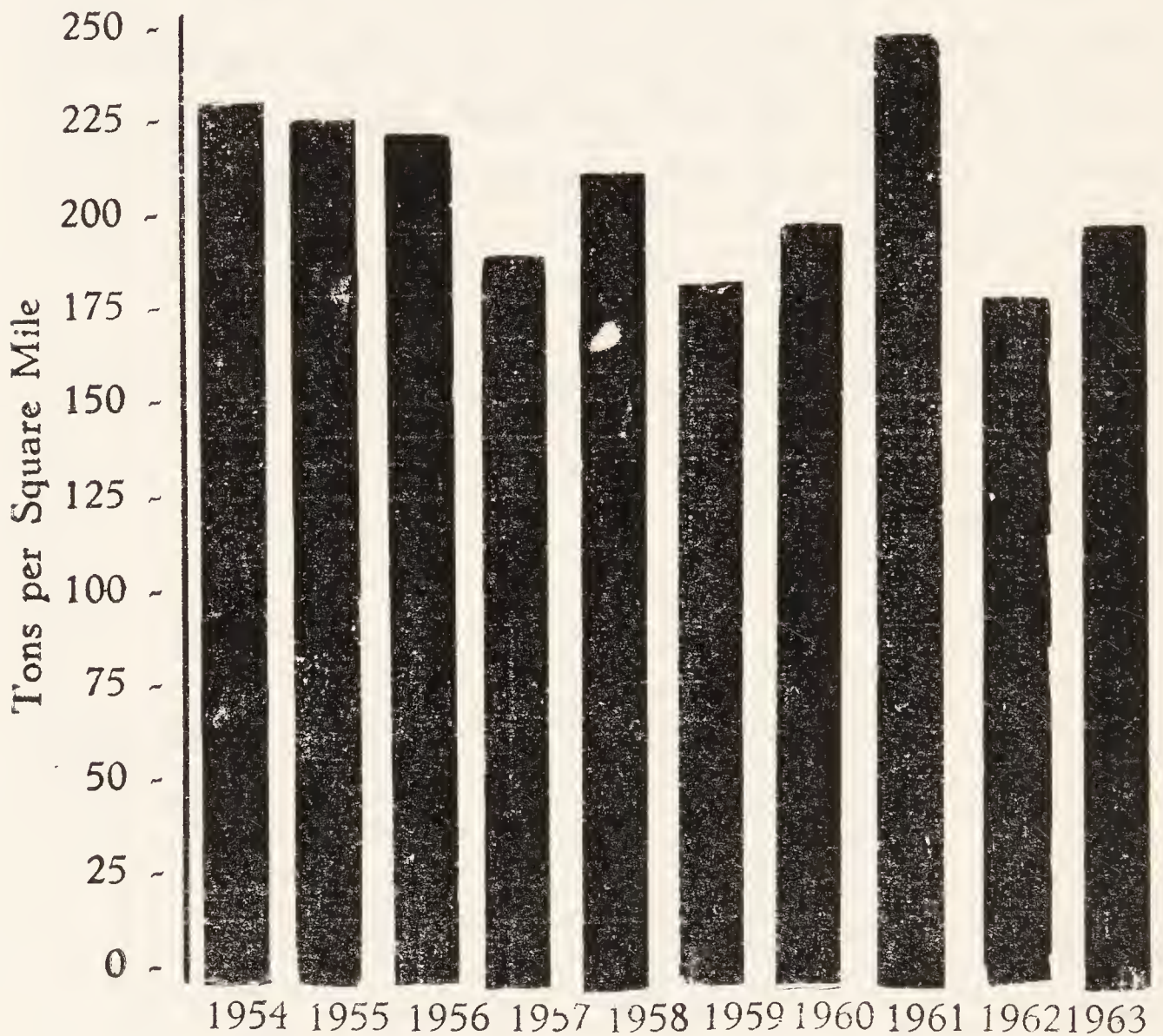
Results obtained from the instruments are as follows:—

Central Morley.

	Deposit Gauge (Tons per sq. mile)	SO ₃ Cyl- inder (Milli- grams per day)	Air Filter Mg./100 ms per day)
January	19.96	2.16	39
February	2.51	1.93	42
March	39.42	1.29	31
April	21.70	1.26	21
May	12.48	0.94	11
June	22.50	0.71	6
July	13.26	0.82	8
August	9.08	0.73	7
September	27.84	1.01	12
October	10.87	1.24	13
November	16.89	1.87	25
December	10.53	1.48	29

Comparisons between the results shown by the soot deposit gauge over the past few years are shown on the diagram

SOOT DEPOSIT GAUGE



RAG FLOCK ACT

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, makes it the duty of the local authority to supervise the manufacture of rag flock and to control the use of materials used in the filling of furniture, toys and bedding.

No. of premises licensed for the manufacture of Rag Flock	1
No. of premises registered for the filling of furniture, bedding, etc.	3
Total number of inspections	6

Samples taken:—

Cotton Felt	1
Woollen Felt	1
Rag Flock	1
Black Fibre	1

All four samples were satisfactory.

FACTORIES

The following summary shows the work done by the Public Health Inspectors under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1961.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):—

Premises	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspection (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupi- ers prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	212	66	8	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	—	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	—	5	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
	8	8	—	7	—

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

Sections 133 and 134.

Nature of Work	No. of out- workers	No. of cases of def. sending lists	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel:						
Making, etc.						
Cleaning and Washing						
Household Linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel						
Anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...						
Cosakues, Christmas crackers...						
Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving	14					
Lampshades						
Total	14					

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 which came into operation in April, 1952, provides that no person shall carry on the trade of hairdresser or barber unless he and his premises are registered by the local authority.

The Act also empowers the local authority to make bye-laws for controlling the trade of hairdressing and such bye-laws are in operation in this area.

There are 45 hairdressers on the register and 25 visits of inspection were made during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two premises were registered as Pet Shops during 1963, 12 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are three premises in the borough where offensive trades are carried on. One of these is used for the refining of dripping and tallow, one for fat melting, bone boiling, glue making, gut scraping, tripe boiling, soap making and fat extracting and in the other gut scraping and fat boiling is carried out.

Serious nuisance was encountered during the summer months of the year from smells emanating from the processing of bone, horn and hoof for the manufacture of fertiliser. The firm in the first instance had been registered as bone boiler—a listed offensive trade. The firm had fears that their consent would not be renewed because of the smell nuisance and made representations to the effect that the trade was not a listed offensive trade. Case law proved that the firm was correct and the Council then had discussions with the Ministry in the hope that this particular trade could by order be designated an offensive trade in this district. It was apparent from these discussions that the Minister uses his confirming powers very sparingly and did not necessarily “rubber stamp” Orders submitted for confirmation. In the meantime a considerable amount of time was spent with the firm in experimenting with the plant in order to find a way to minimise the amount of nuisance. Aid was sought from the Alkali Inspector in order to get the best results and it was then found that this particular trade was registerable under the Alkali etc. Works Regulation Act, 1906 as extended by the Alkali etc. Works Order 1928-63. Substantial improvement has been made in minimising the nuisance from smell but it is doubtful whether the nuisance can be totally abated.

Byelaws are in operation for the control of all these trades and during the year 11 inspections were carried out.

HOUSING

General Statistics.

No. of back to back houses in area	2969
No. of single back houses in area	1330
No. of through houses (excluding Council houses)	7185
No. of Council houses	3975
<hr/>	
No. of houses included in Council's Slum Clearance Programme	2661
<hr/>	
No. of above houses represented up to end of 1963	1919
Total number of houses in the area	15459
No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of informal action	401

Repair of Houses.

No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of Statutory Action under the Housing Act, 1957	—
No. of houses repaired as a result of Statutory Action under the Public Health Act, 1936	117
Total number of houses repaired	518
Total No. of inspections made in connection with the above	2604

Improvement Grants.

No. of improvement grants approved during the year	201
Discretionary Grants	3
Standard Grants	198

Slum Clearance.

(a) Individual houses.

No. of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	16
No. of houses or parts of buildings in respect of which Closing Orders were made	10
No. of houses closed or demolished as a result of informal action by local authority	—

(b) Clearance Areas

No. of Clearance Areas declared during the year	26
No. of houses included in these areas	241
No. of persons to be displaced	619

(c) Total number of families rehoused from clearance areas or individual unfit houses during the year	147
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New House Building

No. of new houses provided during the year:—

(a) By local authority	66
(b) By private enterprise	354

Total	420
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Overcrowding.

There is relatively but a small number of houses which are statutorily overcrowded. There are however some cases of sex overcrowding of dwellinghouses on bedroom basis, i.e. children of opposite sex over ten years of age having to share the same bedroom and these are being dealt with by the Council's "Points" Letting Scheme. These cases occur mainly in one or two bedroom houses or where a married son or daughter and family share his or her parents' home. A number of such overcrowding cases are also reduced when the houses they occupy are the subject of confirmed clearance orders and the tenants are re-housed by the Corporation.

Continued improvement is being made in this aspect of housing conditions and much of the credit for this improvement is due to the operation of the Corporation's "Points" Letting Scheme for Council houses which has been in operation since 1946 and which has made overcrowding a principal factor in estimating need for re-housing.

Certificates of Disrepair.

There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair during the year. For the last few years the demand by tenants for Forms G is virtually nil.

At the end of the year the position was as follows:—

No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	263
No. of applications confirmed by local authority	263
No. of undertakings submitted by landlords	127
No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued	138
No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	39

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

MILK—DAIRIES

Summary of Milk Dealers on Register.

Dairies	6
Distributors	160
Licensed retailers of Pasteurised Milk	41
Licensed retailers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	38
Licensed retailers of Sterilised Milk	148
Licensed bottlers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	1

The figures given above in respect of Licensed Retailers and Licensed bottlers can no longer be considered accurate as the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1960, vested in the Food and Drugs Authority (West Riding County Council) the powers to issue all dealers milk licences as from 1st January, 1961.

Inspections.

Visits of inspections to milk dealers	130
Legal proceedings taken—None.	
Formal Action taken—None.	
Informal action taken—None.	

Bacteriological Examinations of Milk.

	No. of samples taken	No. Satis- factory	No. Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised	39	39	—
Sterilised	23	23	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	46	46	—
Tuberculin Tested Raw	31	27	4

The 4 unsatisfactory samples of Raw Milk were from different sources of milk produced outside the Borough. In each case, satisfactory samples were obtained on re-sampling immediately after the unsatisfactory results had been received.

Retailers are informed when unsatisfactory results have been obtained and in the case of Raw Milk, if two consecutive

samples or a number of samples over a period of some months from the same source are found to be unsatisfactory, copies of the results are forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food with a request that the Milk Production Officer investigate the reasons for the failure.

The following results were obtained from samples of Milk submitted for Biological Examination:—

- (a) Tuberculosis — 16. No. Positive — Nil.
 (b) Brucellosis.

Ring Test	No. Positive	Culture Test	No. Positive
88	27	76	10
Guinea Pig		No. Positive	
12		3	

All but one of the positive culture tests and all the positive guinea pig tests were from one source within the Borough. This was a producer-retailer who ultimately stopped retailing milk and all the supply was sent for treatment. The other positive cream culture test was from a source outside the Borough and after consultations with the local authority concerned, steps were taken to prevent the supplier from selling raw infected milk.

16 samples were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and all were reported upon as being satisfactory.

Adulteration of Milk.

81 samples were taken during the year for the detection of adulteration. Ten samples were found to be adulterated.

Of the ten samples that failed the test, eight were due to deficiency of fat and two were due to deficiency of non fatty solids. The analyst reported that these deficiencies were due to natural causes and proceedings were not taken.

The results of the adulterated samples were reported to the West Riding County Council, being the Food and Drugs Authority for the district, and a caution was issued to the vendors by the Food and Drugs Authority.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of slaughterhouses licensed 4
 Number of visits made 733

Total figures of food animals slaughtered in the Borough during 1963 revealed an increase in the number of all food animals slaughtered except sheep. Inspectors of the Ministry

of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who have carried out routine inspections of the slaughterhouses have always found them in a satisfactory condition. A general tendency for butchers to slaughter at nights and at week-ends makes it inevitable that most meat inspection has to be performed out of normal working hours. Whenever possible the Inspector is present at the time of slaughter and special attention is given to preventing unnecessary pain or suffering.

All meat condemned at slaughterhouses is at all times collected and disposed of by the Department. Should an appreciable amount of meat be condemned at a slaughterhouse at any one time, the meat is stained, sold and transported by the Department to a meat sterilisation firm. The salvage value obtained from such sale is paid to the butcher concerned less cost of transport. All condemned meat is disposed of in accordance with the provisions of The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations.

The total weight of meat condemned was 1 ton, 7 cwt.

A 100 per cent inspection of animals slaughtered in the Borough for human food was carried out throughout the year and tribute should be paid to the butchers for the high quality of the meat. There were no bovine or pig carcasses, parts of carcasses, or organs condemned for tuberculosis. Two bovine carcasses were found to contain viable cysts of *Cysticercus Bovis* and these were submitted to treatment by refrigeration. Four whole carcasses—1 beast, 1 pig and 2 sheep were condemned during the year, 3 for general oedema and 1 sheep was moribund.

The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 came into operation on the 1st October, 1963, from which date charges were made for meat inspection. The Council, having regard to the cost of meat inspection to the Health Committee, decided to levy the maximum charges allowed by the Regulations viz 2/6 for cattle, 9d. for pigs and 6d. for sheep. The income obtained from charging for meat inspection for the months of October—December, 1963, was £125.17.9.

The following table gives details of all animals slaughtered and of the conditions found on inspection.

	Cattle, excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1127	698	4	4331	1939	—
Number inspected	1127	698	4	4331	1939	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	2	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	85	64	—	61	76	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	7.6	9.1	—	1.4	3.9	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some organ or part condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	4	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	2	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Details of Meat Condemned.**Whole Carcasses:**

1 Cattle	Oedema
1 Pig	General Oedema
1 Sheep	General Oedema
1 Pig	Moribund

Organs or Parts of Carcasses:**(a) Tuberculosis Only**

Bovines	Pigs
Nil	Nil

(b) Other Diseases

Bovines	
8 Lungs	Fascioliasis
18 Livers	Fascioliasis
12 Livers	Multiple abscesses
1 Head and Tongue	Multiple Abscesses.
37 Livers	Cirrhosis
25 Livers	Abscesses
2 Udders	Abscesses
2 Lungs	Abscesses
1 Heart	Abscesses
15 Livers	Telangiectasis
12 Udders	Mastitis
2 Livers	Adhesion
5 Heads and Tongues	Actino-Bacillosis
1 Liver	Bacterial Necrosis
4 Heads and Tongues	Cysticercus Bovis
4 Hearts	Cysticercus Bovis
2 Skirts	Cysticercus Bovis
1 Heart	Degenerated Cyst
1 Head and Tongue	Degenerated Cyst
1 Lung	Pneumonia
1 Lung	Parasites
1 Lung	Hydatid Cysts
1 Heart	Myocarditis
2 Livers	Abscesses & Cirrhosis
1 Head and Tongue	Degen. Cysticercous Bovis
3 Udders	Decomposition
1 Liver	Tumour
2 Lungs	Foecal Contamination

3 Mesenteries	Foecal Contamination
2 Kidneys	Nephritis
Pigs	
1 Pluck	Adhesions
19 Hearts	Pericarditis
2 Lungs	Pleurisy
9 Heads and Tongues	Coryne Bacterium
3 Lungs	Pleurisy
15 Lungs	Pneumonia
2 Udders	Mastitis
1 Pluck	Generalised Inflammation
2 Livers	Hepatitis
2 Kidneys	Acute Inflammation
1 Head and Tongue	Abscesses
1 Head	Abscesses
3 Livers	Cirrhosis
16 Livers	Parasites
1 Pluck	Parasites
3 Plucks	Pericarditis & Ascaris
1 Leg	Fracture
1 Leg	Arthritis
2 Hocks	Arthritis
1 Foreleg	Arthritis
1 Foreleg	Oedema
3 Plucks	Inflammation
1 Foreleg	Injury
1 Intestines	Lesions (chronic)
1 pr. Kidneys	Lesions (chronic)
Sheep	
1 Liver	Inflammation
3 Plucks	Fascioliasis
4 Livers	Fascioliasis
3 Livers	Cysts
1 Heart	Cysts
23 Livers	Parasites
3 Lungs	Parasites
3 Plucks	Parasites
11 Livers	Cirrhosis
1 Kidney	Chronic Nephritis
1 Pluck	Parasites & Adhesions
1 Pluck	Pneumonia
1 Lung	Pleurisy
1 Heart	Pericarditis
1 Pluck	Foecal Contamination
1 Pluck	Abscesses & Pericarditis
1 Pluck	Pleurisy & Parasites

FOOD INSPECTION.

Summary of food found at various inspections to be unfit for human consumption:—

Pears	122 tins	Apples	2 tins
Pears	400 lbs.	Apples	40 lbs.
Fruit Salad	48 tins	Plums	1 tin
Beans	63 tins	Vegetable Salad	6 tins
Chopped Pork	11 tins	Sponge Pudding	2 tins
Peaches	79 tins	Sausage	4 tins
Sago Pudding	25 tins	Cream	9 tins
Oranges	13 tins	Chopped Ham	9 tins
Peas	128 tins	Mushrooms	2 tins
Peas	69 Pkts.	Ham	10 tins
Strawberries	16 tins	Potatoes	52 Pkts.
Rice Pudding	30 tins	Potatoes	204 lbs.
Luncheon Meat	17 tins	Scotch Egg	1 tin
Mixed Vegetables ...	3 tins	Steak	153 lbs.
Mixed Vegetables ..	14 Pkts.	Spinach	1 tin
Jellied Veal	3 tins	Spinach	13 Pkts.
Pineapple	63 tins	Corned Mutton	5 tins
Tomatoes	169 tins	Pilchards	2 tins
Salmon	12 tins	Cocoa	1 tin
Grapefruit	51 tins	Shrimps	1 tin
Raspberries	20 tins	Tuna Fish	2 tins
Brisling	7 tins	Spaghetti	1 tin
Milk	33 tins	Butter	28 lbs.
Soup	78 tins	Minced Beef	2 tins
Stewed Steak	71 tins	Kippers	2 tins
Tongue	16 tins	Pork Roll	1 tin
Chicken	9 tins	Sild	3 tins
Carrots	32 tins	Lambs' Tongues	1 tin
Corned Beef	14 tins	Prawns	1 tin
Prunes	1 tin	Cauliflower	2 Pkts.
Apricots	47 tins	Chickens	37
Creamed Rice	6 tins	Green Beans	58 Pkts.
Cream of Celery	4 tins	Fish Cakes	113 Pkts.
Lobster	1 tin	Fish	31 Pkts.
Creamed Mushrooms	2 tins	Turkey	1
Sardines	2 tins	Sprouts	52 Pkts.
Treacle	4 tins	Sausage Rolls	9 Pkts.
Cherries	11 tins	Steak & Kidney Pie ...	1 Pkt.
Crab	1 tin	Chicken Pie	2 Pkts.
Braised Kidney	1 tin	Broad Beans	15 Pkts.
Spam	3 tins	Hamburgers	4 Pkts.

Beefburgers	7 Pkts.	Braised Beef	11 Pkts.
Steaklets	4 Pkts.	Chips	34 Pkts.
Cakes	11	Pastry	38 Pkts.
Cheeseburgers	2 Pkts.		

Total weight of food condemned: 1 ton, 3 cwt. 1 qrt., 19 lbs.

Special Examinations of Food and Other Materials.

During the course of the year various samples or specimens were forwarded to the laboratories for chemical or bacteriological examination.

Samples of liquid egg were taken throughout the year on each day processing took place at the canning and freezing premises. In all 557 samples were taken and of this total 79 samples were reported on by the Public Health Laboratory as being unsatisfactory. All the unsatisfactory samples were taken from material processed prior to the pasteurisation plant being installed. All the infected material was isolated and later heat treated before distribution. No samples have been reported on as being unsatisfactory since the pasteurisation plant was brought into operation on the 1st August, 1963. After representations to and pressure on the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Health by the Council since as far back as 1955 to introduce Regulations requiring the heat treatment of liquid egg, the position now is most satisfactory. The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963, came into operation on the 1st January, 1964.

Two samples of imitation cream submitted for bacteriological examination were found to be satisfactory.

One sample of chicken offal being part of a large consignment impounded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the grounds of suspected Fowl Pest was found to contain *E. coli*. The strain was one that was not pathogenic to man and the consignment was released. The vendors however on the advice of the department returned the whole of the consignment to the suppliers as it did not comply with the warranty between the two parties.

Inspection of Food Premises.

Details are given below of the number of each of the different types of food premises in the Borough and of the number of inspections made of them during the year.

(a) Food Premises subject to registration

	No. registered	No. of inspections
Ice Cream Producers/Retailers ...	3	6
Ice Cream Vendors	174	78
Preserved Food Preparation	55	104
Food Hawkers	70	88
Fried Fish Shops	43	134

(b) Food Premises not subject to registration

	No. in district	No. of inspections
Bakehouses	26	43
Meat Shops and Stalls	44	330
Cafes, Canteens and Restaurant Kitchens	82	80
Retail Food Shops and Stalls	292	975
Total number of inspections of all food premises		1838
Number of cases in which informal action taken		2

Food Hygiene.

The hygiene of food premises continued to receive close attention during 1963, a total of 2,779 visits being made during the year.

Educational work has again had to be confined to informal discussions at the time of inspection of premises and the issue of written propaganda.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.**COMPLAINT****RESULT**

1. Contravention of Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, "Selling raw milk in contravention of Notice served under Article 20." Fined £25.0.0.
2. Contravention of Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 — excessive emission of dark smoke. Case proved but dismissed with 4/- costs.
3. Contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Sale of unwrapped sweets contaminated with dirt. Fined £2.0.0.
4. Contravention of Section 16 of the Clean Air Act 1956—Smoke nuisance from quarry premises Nuisance Order made.
5. Contravention of Section 16 of the Clean Air Act 1956—Smoke nuisance from quarry premises (Second offence). Fined £5.0.0.

